

16. (amended)

17. (amended)

18. (amended)

19. (amended)

20. (amended)

Figure 1 consists of seven sub-graphs, labeled (a) through (g), each showing the time course of plasma concentrations of a specific drug or metabolite over a 120-minute period. The x-axis for all graphs is 'Time (min)' ranging from 0 to 120. The y-axis is 'Concentration (mg/L)'.

- (a) Parent drug: The concentration starts at approximately 1.0 mg/L at 0 minutes and decreases steadily to about 0.2 mg/L at 120 minutes.
- (b) Metabolite: The concentration starts at 0 mg/L, rises to a peak of about 0.8 mg/L at 30 minutes, and then decreases to about 0.2 mg/L at 120 minutes.
- (c) Metabolite: The concentration starts at 0 mg/L, rises to a peak of about 0.6 mg/L at 30 minutes, and then decreases to about 0.1 mg/L at 120 minutes.
- (d) Metabolite: The concentration starts at 0 mg/L, rises to a peak of about 0.4 mg/L at 30 minutes, and then decreases to about 0.1 mg/L at 120 minutes.
- (e) Metabolite: The concentration starts at 0 mg/L, rises to a peak of about 0.3 mg/L at 30 minutes, and then decreases to about 0.1 mg/L at 120 minutes.
- (f) Metabolite: The concentration starts at 0 mg/L, rises to a peak of about 0.2 mg/L at 30 minutes, and then decreases to about 0.1 mg/L at 120 minutes.
- (g) Metabolite: The concentration starts at 0 mg/L, rises to a peak of about 0.1 mg/L at 30 minutes, and then decreases to about 0.1 mg/L at 120 minutes.

Applicants respectfully request favorable consideration of the present

No additional fee is believed to be necessary.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which

In the event that an extension of time is required, or which may be required in

timely and is hereby authorized to charge any fee for such an extension of time or credit any overpayment for an extension of time to Deposit Account No. 13-4500, Order No. 2026-4231US2 A DUPLICATE COPY OF THIS SHEET IS ATTACHED.

Respectfully submitted,

MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.

Date: April 20, 2001

By: _____


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APPENDIX

1. (amended) A method [The use of a heterologous boosting immunization] for inducing an enhanced immunological response against at least one antigen in a mammal using heterologous boosting immunization, said [use] method comprising the steps of:

- inoculating the mammal with a first recombinant vector comprising a DNA vector and a gene encoding said antigen; and
- inoculating the mammal with a boosting immunization with a second recombinant vector comprising a second DNA vector and the gene encoding said antigen, wherein said second DNA vector is different from said first DNA vector, thereby inducing an enhanced immunological response.

2. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 1, wherein the first recombinant vector comprises a recombinant vaccinia virus vector.

3. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 1, wherein the first recombinant vector comprises a recombinant fowlpox virus vector.

4. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 1, wherein the first recombinant vector comprises an adenovirus vector.

5. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 1, wherein the recombinant vectors further comprise a gene encoding an immunostimulatory molecule.

6. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 1, wherein the second recombinant vector comprises a recombinant vaccinia virus vector.

7. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 1 wherein the second recombinant vector comprises a recombinant fowlpox virus vector.

9. (amended) A method [The use of a heterologous boosting immunization as immunotherapy] for treatment of a cancer patient using heterologous boosting immunization as immunotherapy, said method [use] comprising the steps of:

- immunizing said patient with an effective amount of a first recombinant vector comprising a first viral vector and a gene encoding a tumor-associated antigen; and
- boosting said patient with an effective amount of a second recombinant vector comprising a second viral vector and the gene encoding the tumor-associated antigen, wherein said second viral vector is different from said first viral vector, thereby treating [prolonging survival of] said patient.

10. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the tumor-associated antigen comprises gp100.

11. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the tumor-associated antigen comprises MART-1.

12. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the tumor-associated antigen comprises TRP-1.

13. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the tumor-associated antigen comprises TRP-2.

14. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the recombinant vectors further comprise a gene encoding an immunostimulatory molecule.

15. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the first viral vector comprises a vaccinia virus.

16. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the first viral vector comprises a fowlpox virus.

17. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the first viral vector comprises an adenovirus.

18. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the second viral vector comprises a vaccinia virus.

19. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the second viral vector comprises fowlpox virus.

20. (amended) The method [use of the immunization] according to claim 9, wherein the second viral vector comprises an adenovirus.

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